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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/880,630	06/13/2001	David Leason	3607/1J483US1	5915
38810	7590	08/24/2005	EXAMINER	
DAVID LEASON 28 GAREY DRIVE CHAPPAQUA, NY 10514			PEACHES, RANDY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/880,630	LEASON, DAVID	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Randy Peaches	2686	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM
 THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2005.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 13 and 22-40 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 13 and 22-40 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. ***Claims 13, 22-31 and 33-39*** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) in view of Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1).

Regarding ***claim 13***, Weber et al discloses, a said mobile terminal, which reads on claimed “electronic device”, of the type which alerts a user to an incoming call, which reads on claimed “message”, by connecting an alert signal to a pre-selected alert functions such as vibration mode or visual signals on a display, which reads on claimed “first and second alert devices”, while the said broadcast system information is being detected, comprising:

- detecting, as disclosed in column 3 lines 20-33, step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information locally by a base station, which reads on claimed “emitter”, and a generating means, as disclosed in column 4 lines 1-9, generates a mode change information, which reads on claimed “control signal”, at its output when the said broadcast system information is detected;

- Weber also discloses in column 9 lines 47-67 of a method wherein the step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", continues for a period of time after a said broadcast mode change information signal is no longer present. Weber teaches that in "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

However, Weber fails to clearly disclose wherein,

- a processor is operatively connected to the output of the detector;
- an alert-mode memory cell storing one of a default binary value and a user –set binary value;
- a buffer memory connected to the processor and configured to store a predetermined one of two values therein in response to the control signal when the squelch signal is detected;
- a switch, operatively connected to automatically direct the alert signal as a function of the binary value stored in the buffer memory.

Sawanda discloses in FIGURE 2 and column 9 lines 38-65, where a CPU, which reads on claimed "processor", is operatively connected to the output of a detector.

- a said present and user–specified table (22a, 22b), which reads on claimed "alert mode memory cell", storing one of a default binary value and a user–set binary value. See column 10 lines 16-35;

- a said Random Access Memory (RAM), which reads on claimed "buffer memory," connected to the said CPU and configured to store a predetermined binary value when a control signal, which reads on claimed "squench signal," is detected therein in response to the control and also configured to store the contents of the said user-specified table (22a, 22b) in the absence of the said control signal.

See column 12 lines 1-60;

- mode changes are performed by the CPU, wherein as disclose column 9 lines 46-50, as a function of the binary value stored in the said RAM. See columns 11 and 1 lines 60-67 lines 1-20, respectively. The Examiner would like to clarify that the function of the claimed switch has been interpreted to be of the same functionality as the CPU, as disclosed by Sawanda.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device. Additionally, the combination also provides a means for the system to maintain a specific mode of operation for the said mobile terminal despite the presence of a said control signal.

Regarding **claim 22**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing a circuit configured to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. Weber disclose in column 9 lines 47-67 of "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device. Additionally, the combination also provides a means for the system to maintain a specific mode of operation for the said mobile terminal despite the presence of a said control signal.

Regarding **claim 23**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further details Sawanda disclosing a software program stored in the ROM, which executed in the said CPU so as to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. See column 10 lines 3-9.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 24**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 13**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the said RAM is configured to store within its tables either a "1" or "0". See column 10 line 16, lines 24-25.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 25**, Weber et al discloses, as referenced in column 4 lines 1-9, that in a mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "device", that alerts a user to an incoming message, e.g. call, by activating a acoustic driver, e.g. ringer/speaker and a vibr9ator, as stated in columns 4 and 10 lines 1-9 lines 22-35, respectfully, a method for changing the mode of a mobile terminal by turning the ringer off, lowering the volume, or placing

the said mobile terminal in vibration mode, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", comprising the step of:

- detecting the presence of broadcast system information, which reads on claimed "broadcast squelch signal", by monitoring the said broadcast system information that arrive at the said mobile terminal from a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter". See column 2 lines 50-63.
- detecting, as disclosed in column 3 lines 20-33, step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information locally by a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter", and a generating means, as disclosed in column 4 lines 1-9, generates a mode change information, which reads on claimed "control signal", at its output when the said broadcast system information is detected;
- Weber teaches that in "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

However, Weber does not disclose where writing to the buffer memory the first binary value which signifies the quiet mode of operation in response to the said control signal and controlling the state of the alert mode switch based on the contents of the buffer memory, so as to energize the vibrator in response to the incoming message when the binary value in the buffer memory is the first binary value. In addition, an

alert-mode memory cell storing one of a default binary value and a user –set binary value;

Sawanda teaches in column 8 lines 45-59 of a control signal used to manage the operation modes of the said device when a broadcast signal is detected;

- writing to a Random Access Memory (RAM), consisting of a present and a user-specified table, which reads on claimed "buffer memory", a first binary value, which signifies the quiet mode of operation in response to the said control signal.
See columns 9 and 10 lines 46-67 lines 1-35;
- controlling the state of the alert mode switch based on the contents of the RAM, so as to alert the user, which reads on claimed "energize the vibrator"(see column 12 lines 26-27) in response to the incoming message when the binary value in the said RAM is the first binary value. See column 12 lines 1-27;
- a said present and user-specified table (22a, 22b), which reads on claimed "alert mode memory cell", storing one of a default binary value and a user-set binary value. See column 10 lines 16-35. The Examiner has taken the position to interpret the alert mode memory as the memory enabled by the user. The user has the ability to change the alert mode from vibration to activation of the acoustic driver;

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to activate the said alert mode according to the stored binary value located in the said RAM after a

detection of a broadcast signal is received. Additionally, the combination also provides a means for the system to maintain a specific mode of operation for the said mobile terminal despite the presence of a said control signal by maintaining the said user set value in the said memory for a period of time.

Regarding **claim 26**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, further detailing Sawanda including an additional step of writing a second binary value which is different from that of the first binary value to the said RAM, wherein the state of the alert mode is set so as to activate the acoustic drive in response to the incoming message. See columns 10 and 12 lines 10-34 lines 1-27, respectively.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values used to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 27**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method

wherein the said broadcast system information originates extrinsic to the said mobile terminal. See FIGURE 5.

Regarding **claim 28**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises a processing of signals, which reads on claimed "comparing incoming signals", depending on the structure of the signal and determining whether the signal is audible, data or a mode of change signal when the presence of a said broadcast system information is detected. See column 6 lines 37-46.

Regarding **claim 29**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information, received by the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "arrives at the device," to extract, when present, the indication, which reads on claimed "indictum" (Latin term for "indication"), of the presence of the said mode change information contained in the said broadcast system information thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information. See column 3 lines 20-33.

Regarding **claim 30**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, Weber et al disclosing a method including an additional step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed “shunting the acoustic driver”, for a predetermined period of time after the said broadcast system information is detected. See column 9 lines 47-67.

Regarding **claim 31**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 30**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing in column 9 lines 47-67 of a method wherein the step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed “shunting the acoustic driver”, continues for a period of time after a said broadcast mode change information signal is no longer present. Weber teaches that in “other areas” a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

Regarding **claim 33**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 25**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the

said RAM is configured to store within its tables either a "1" or "0". See column 10 line 16, lines 24-25.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding *claim 34*, Weber et al discloses, a said mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "electronic device", of the type which alerts a user to an incoming call, which reads on claimed "message", by connecting an alert signal to a pre-selected alert functions such as vibration mode or visual signals on a display, which reads on claimed "vibrator or acoustic driver", (see column 10 lines 22-29:

- detecting, as disclosed in column 3 lines 20-33, step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information locally by a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter", and a generating means, as disclosed in column 4 lines 1-9, generates a mode change information, which reads on claimed "control signal", at its output when the said broadcast system information is detected;

However, Weber fails to clearly disclose where

- a processor is operatively connected to the output of the detector;

- a present and user-specified table (22a, 22b), which reads on claimed "alert-mode memory cell," storing one of a default binary value and a user-set binary value;
- a buffer memory connected to the processor and configured to store a predetermined one of two values therein in response to the control signal when the squelch signal is detected;
- a switch, operatively connected to automatically direct the alert signal as a function of the binary value stored in the buffer memory.

Sawanda discloses in FIGURE 2 and column 9 lines 38-65, where a CPU, which reads on claimed "processor", is operatively connected to the output of a detector.

- a said present and user-specified table (22a, 22b), which reads on claimed "alert mode memory cell", storing a user-set binary digit. See column 10 lines 16-35;
- a said Random Access Memory (RAM), which reads on claimed "buffer memory," connected to the said CPU and configured to store a predetermined binary value when a control signal is detected therein in response to the control and also configured to store the contents of the said user-specified table (22a, 22b) in the absence of the said control signal. See column 12 lines 1-60;
- mode changes are performed by the CPU, which reads on claimed "switch," wherein as disclosed column 9 lines 46-50, as a function of the binary digit stored in the said RAM. See columns 11 and 1 lines 60-67 lines 1-20, respectively.

The Examiner would like to clarify that the function of the claimed switch has

been interpreted to be of the same functionality as the CPU, as disclosed by Sawanda.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary digit use to regulate the mode of the said device. Additionally, the combination also provides a means for the system to maintain a specific mode of operation for the said mobile terminal despite the presence of a said control signal.

Regarding **claim 35**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 34**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing a circuit configured to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. Weber disclose in column 9 lines 47-67 of "other areas" a mode change information signal is broadcasted only once, at an entrance of a building for example; yet, the mode of the said mobile terminal is maintained for a period of time despite the fact that the said mobile terminal is not receiving the mode change information signal.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of

the said device. Additionally, the combination also provides a means for the system to maintain a specific mode of operation for the said mobile terminal despite the presence of a said control signal.

Regarding **claim 36**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 34**, further details Sawanda disclosing a software program stored in the ROM, which executed in the said CPU so as to populate the said RAM with the contents of the said present and user-specified table. See column 10 lines 3-9.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 37**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 34**, further detailing Sawanda disclosing wherein the said RAM is configured to store within its tables either a "1" or "0". See column 10 line 16, lines 24-25.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) to include Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) in order to incorporate a said RAM to store the dynamic binary values use to regulate the mode of the said device.

Regarding **claim 38**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 34**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises a processing of signals, which reads on claimed "comparing incoming signals", depending on the structure of the signal and determining whether the signal is audible, data or a mode of change signal when the presence of a said broadcast system information is detected. See column 6 lines 37-46.

Regarding **claim 39**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claim 34**, further detailing Weber et al disclosing a method wherein the detecting step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information, received by the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "arrives at the device," to extract, when present, the indication, which reads on claimed "indictum" (Latin term for "indication"), of the presence of the said mode change information

contained in the said broadcast system information thereby detecting the presence of the said mode change information. See column 3 lines 20-33.

2. **Claims 32 and 40** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) as applied to **claim 25** above, and further in view of Huang et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,569).

Regarding **claims 32 and 40**, as the above combination of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) are made, the combination according to **claims 25 and 34**, fails to disclose wherein the detection step monitor a header of the incoming signal for the inclusion of the broadcast squelch signal.

Huang et al. discloses in column 5 lines 14-17, where a said device monitors the header of the transmitted signal from the base station.

Therefore, at the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skilled in the art to modify the teaching of Weber et al (U.S. Patent Number 6,343,212) and Sawanda (U.S. Patent Number 6,421,544 B1) to further include Huang et al. (U.S. Patent Number 5,448,569) in order to denote that the said device will receive the information in the header of the broadcast signal that will cause the said device to enter the mode contained in the said RAM.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to ***claims 13 and 22-40*** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Regarding ***claims 13 and 34***, the Examiner would like to further explain his position as to the rejection of the claimed language. The Applicant asserts in his arguments that the contents of the alert memory cell are contained in the said buffer memory in the absence of the detection of the squelch signal. Accordingly, as described by Sawanda, a said Random Access Memory (RAM), which reads on claimed "buffer memory," connected to the said CPU, of which the Examiner has interpreted as being functionally synonymous to the claimed switch, and configured to store a predetermined binary value when a control signal, which reads on claimed "squelch signal," is detected therein in response to the control and also configured to store the contents of the said user-specified table (22a, 22b) in the absence of the said control signal. See column 12 lines 1-60. The CPU of Sawanda is dependent on the default (present) or user set values contained with the said RAM.

In response to the Applicant's argument that Sawanda teaches away from the concept of how an "enabled" phone would respond to an incoming message, the Examiner further explains that the combination of Weber and Sawanda clearly discloses of how one would react. To further explain, Weber, as disclosed in column 3 lines 20-33, step comprises processing incoming broadcast system information to extract, thereby detect the presence of the said mode change information locally by a base station, which reads on claimed "emitter", and a generating means, as disclosed in

column 4 lines 1-9, generates a mode change information, which reads on claimed "control signal", at its output when the said broadcast system information is detected. Weber also discloses in column 9 lines 47-67 of a method wherein the step of changing the mode of the mobile terminal, which reads on claimed "shunting the acoustic driver", continues for a period of time after a said broadcast mode change information signal is no longer present. Therefore, the combination of Weber and Sawanda does indeed teach of changing of modes of an enabled device.

Regarding new **claim 34**, the Examiner defines in the above office action wherein the said Random Access Memory (RAM), which reads on claimed "buffer memory," connected to the said CPU and configured to store a predetermined binary digit when a control signal is detected therein and also configured to store the contents of the said user-specified table (22a, 22b) in the absence of the said control signal.

In conclusion, based on the comments, as well as, the rejection in the above Office Action, the **claims 13 and 22-40** stands rejected.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Randy Peaches whose telephone number is (571) 272-7914. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha D. Banks-Harold can be reached on (571) 272-7905. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Randy Peaches
August 8, 2005

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